CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The publisher of the Sentinel acknowledges with much pleasure the kindness of his numerous friends who spontaneously assembled on Monday night, to congratulate and serenade him on the occasion of his election as public printer, by the Senate. No man could value more than himself the kind feeling, and generous sympathy of his neighbors and friends.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill making the Secretary of the Senate a disbursing officer, to disburse the appropriations made for the pay and mileage of Senators, and also a bill requiring the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was passed.

In the House of Representative votes were separately taken on the resolution of Mr. Washburne, and that of Mr. Yates, both from Illinois, on the subject of a Pacific railroad. In each case, a motion to lay upon the table prevailed, as will be seen by a reference to the Congressional columns

THE "UNION'S" ATTACK ON THE

After the Washington Union had attempted to explain away and apologise for its threatening language with regard to Mr. Redfield's confirmation, we did not expect to see it insulting the Senate again. But the election of the publisher of this paper Printer to the Senate, has induced it to commit another act of impropriety which our position forces us to

The motives which have impelled the Union to the course it has taken, we can readily understand. We, however, fully acquit General Robert Armstrong of all and everything offensive in the Union's article of yesterday. We have known him long, and we have known him well; and it would pain us much to believe that he had any agency in the preparation, or any knowledge of the scope and bearing of the article in vesterday's Union. He knows full well that he has no right to complain of the action of the Senate. He was a gallant soldier. and we believe that he is a kind, good man. For many years he was the postmaster at Nashville. Mr. Polk sent him to Liverpool. After buying out Major Donelson's interest in the Union, he enjoyed all the emoluments from the printing of both Houses of Congress-all the en oluments from the print- shall neither abate our zeal nor modify our ing of all the Executive Departments-all the emoluments from the Executive advertiseemoluments from the Executive advertise-ments; and without any opposition on our from its faithful execution by any combination part, he was elected printer to the House or coalition that may be formed, however for-Was not all that enough? Surely it was; and therefore we acquit him of the malignant article which appeared vesterday in the paper he publishes, and which is edited by "God knows

Mr. Guthrie says that he wished an equal distribution in New York between the democrats and the soft-shell freesoilers. Then why, permit us to ask, should not the rule be extended to Washington? Do soil and climate and parallels of latitude alter principles? No, they do not; but soil and climate and parallels of latitude exert great force on the ideas of selfish politicians. Did not the Senate have a full and perfect right to elect its printer? Having performed that task, has any man the right to denounce the Senate because the result of the choice did not suit his wishes? When the House of Representatives elected General Armstrong, we made no complaint. We did not villify and abuse the members of that body; on the contrary, we submitted without a murmur.

We have been calm and quiet. Feeling that our purposes and intentions were just and proper-knowing that our leading design was to uphold democratic principles, and that our chief desire was to purify the democratic party, we have pursued a straight-forward and consistent course. We have entered into no alliances. We have made no engagements with any one. We have not nauseated our readers with fulsome and disgusting adulations of the number and the pay of soldiers and seamembers of the House of Representatives and men be raised, the adequate appropriations members of the Senate. We have not bowed the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift open and a manly course; and we defy our worst enemy to point out the instance in which to be prodigal and extravagant. But such a which any ontward appliance-any motive of are necessary and proper. personal aggrandizement-has influenced our

that the printing of the Senate was given to this progress and expansion of this country, but office by a combination of factious democrats, whigs, and abolitionists. It is not true. The insignation that any such combination was even tions, for which we give them due credit. contemplated, is without foundation. We do not know who voted for us; yet, with the information we have been able to gather, we do not admit that the Union could have had opportunity to acquaint ourselves, but obtained the Senate printing if none but taking their recommendations in the gross, we regular democrats bad been permitted to vote, without favor or affection. As against It is possible—it is indeed quite certain that we the Sentinel the Union could have done shall be found to differ from them in regard to nothing. It could not have made a decent some measures. We shall not be slow in exstruggle. But General Armstrong, separated pressing such differences. Our course shall be from the Union and its indefensible course, governed by a regard to principles—the true commanded votes which the Union could never have obtained

An understanding between our friends and

drive out of its ranks all freesoilers and aboli- them, they should themselves be abandoned. tionists. On the contrary, the Union has been Nor is it only with words and professions that courting most eagerly, most sedulously, the we should be satisfied. Their practices should Buffalo platform men of 1848—the men who accord with their professions. Your man of deserted the democratic party in order to carry mere sentiments, as we learn from the play, is out abolition principles. Such a charge from not to be trusted. Protestations are cheap. such a source is absurdly ridiculous. The Luion tucks its head under the wing of

DECEMBER 14, 1853, fate with the fate of the administration. Within the last two months that journal was forced to come out and admit that it was not the organ of the Executive. Now it says that its defeat was caused by "political considerations." Indeed, it strives to make its defeat an administration defeat. Is that so? Does the Union mean to ostracise every democratic member of the Senate who sustained the publisher of the Sentinel? Is it authorized to do that? If so it will find that it has entered upon a task that it will never accomplish; for with a fair field and without outside interference we could have beaten the Union three to two in both houses of Congress.

> We had nothing to promise. We had no atronage to distribute. We had no threats for the timid-no spoils for the corrupt-no places for the ambitious. Why then are we strong? We are strong for this reason. The whole country demands the existence of a sound, independent, and fearless democratic journal at the seat of government. The people are disgusted with subserviency and servility Subserviency and servility have been carried so far that the public will not stomach it any longer. Firmly wedded to the democratic faith-fully resolved to sustain the administration when it is right, yet animated by a stern determination that neither power nor patronage, nor threats, nor persuasion, shall move us from our purpose, we have established an independent democratic journal in the city of Washington. That is the secret of our success. We annex the Union's article :

Public Printer to the Senate.

By reference to the proceedings in the Senate on yesterday, it will be seen that Beverley Tucker, esq., the proprietor of the Washington Sentinel, was elected printer to the Senate. Tucker received twenty-six votes, and Gen. Armstrong seventeen. On behalf of Gen. Armstrong, we tender to his friends in the Senate his warmest gratitude for the confidence ex-pressed in him by their votes. Whilst he has regret at the disclosure of the fact that he has not secured the confidence of all the democratic Senators, he has no personal complaints to utter against the course which their feelings have dictated. He freely concedes to every Senator perfect freedom to follow his own impulses, and, in his turn, he claims the same right. The Union has stood faithfully by the mocratic administration, and the failure of a democratic Senate to make its proprietor the printer of that body will produce no other change our course than to incite us to renewed and ncreased efforts to maintain the ascendency of democratic principles by sustaining a demo-cratic administration. We have no reason to believe that the democratic senators who united with the whigs and abolitionists to deeat General Armstrong were actuated by per sonal opposition to him; nor have we any rea son to suppose that it was the result of personal objections to the editor of the *Union*. We are forced to regard their course as dictated by political considerations; and as our support of the administration has been constant, and zealous, we can attribute it to no other motive than opposition to the policy of the ad-ministration. Having heretofore sustained that policy against all assaults, whether from whigs, abolitionists, or factious democrats, we energies under the present circumstances. We know that the President stands immovably midable it may seem to be. He looks to the approval of his countrymen with a confidence that never wavers; and the people in their sovereign capacity have never failed to sustain the President who leans upon them for sup port.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Public attention is called in some of the anti-administration journals to the fact that nost of the heads of departments recommend n their reports appropriations of money, and some apprehension is expressed lest extravagant appropriations should be made.

We like as much as any one a plain republican simplicity—a freedom from ostentation, show, pretension-but we think that a great and growing country like this, with resources so vast and varied-with a mission so noble and a destiny so magnificent-should not hoard its coppers like a miser-should not go in rags and deny itself comforts and conveniences. What it needs to enable it to maintain its respectability it should have. Against lavish expenditures and profligate extravagance it should sedulously guard. But if it needs public edifices, adequate appropriations should be made for them-and those edifices should be large, handsome, and imposing. If it needs new ships to enable it to protect its commerce, to guard its coast, and to maintain the national honor in foreign climes, without regard to expense, ships ought to be built. If it be necessary to the success of the army and navy that therefor should be made.

We are aware that the cry will be raised at might follow fawning. We have pursued an once, and by partisan presses, all over the country, that the democratic party is disposed we have shrank from the straight line, or in cry should not be heeded when appropriations

The secretaries have shown in their reports, not only a commendable zeal in the public The Union, forgetful of all discretion, charges | service, not only a proper appreciation of the they have manifested a personal and an official manliness and directness in their recommenda-

> With the details of many of the subjects which they discuss, and in reference to which they make recommendations, we have not vet regard them as wise, and worthy of statesmen. principles of the democratic party, and not by

any attachment to, or consideration for men. We think that the purity and the success of the ai olitionists! The very idea is ridiculous the democratic cause depends upon a strict and and absurd. Who makes this charge against undeviating adherence to principle, regardless us? The Washington Union! What has been of men. Men are taken as the exponents of our course? What has been the course of the sentiments and principles, and should be sus-Washington Union? We have labored most tained in so far only as they carry out such earnestly to purify the democratic party-to sentiments and principles. When they quit robbed and thrown overboard

A puff-no more.

It is gratifying to us to be able to comme the administration. It attempts to connect its the more important recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments-but true to our mission, as an independent demo cratic press, we shall not fail to point out such recommendations as, on further reflection and investigation, we may disapprove. This we shall do in reference to all men and measures.

> THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES In glancing over the committees appointed in the House of Representatives by the Hon Linn Boyd, its speaker, our attention has been arrested by one committee particularly-that on the territories. The committee is as follows

> On the Territories,-William A. Richardson, of indis; John McQueen, of South Carolina; John L. Taylor, of Ohio; David J. Baily, of Georgia; William Smith, of Virginia; E. Wilder Farley, of Maine; William H. English, of Indiana; Philip Philips, of Alabama, and Alfred W. Lamb, of

> In the names and the localities of the mem bers of this committee we recognise a happy augury. It is composed of gentlemen who are known to the country as sound constitutions democrats. In their hands the Constitution of the country, and the rights of the States are safe. Its composition is of such a character as to lead to the believe that all agitation by abolitionists, freesoilers, and incendiaries will be

Supreme Court of the United States. Tuesday, December 13, 1853.

atgomery Blair and Nathaniel Hatch, esqs of the district of Columbia, were admitted attor-neys and counsellors of this Court. Nos. 1 and 2. J. McDonogh's executors, appellants es. the United States. Appeals from the district court of the United States for Louisiana In these cases the decrees of the said district cour

vere affirmed.

Nos. 7, 9 and 11. The United States, appellants s. J. McDonogh's executors. Appeals from the district court of the United States for Louisiana In these cases the decrees of the said district court were reversed and the cases remanded to the district court, with directions to enter decrees for the United States.

No. 2. The State of Pennsylvania, complainant,

s. the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company. William Otterson et al. Villiam Otterson et al.

The complainants motion set down for hearing in the second Monday of this term was dismissed.

for the want of prosecution.

No. 13. E. Potter's executor's, appellants, es
S. R. Potter et al. The argument of this cause
was continued by Mr. Graham for the appellees
and concluded by Mr. Badger for the appel

No. 14. The town of Dover vs. the Portsmouth Bridge Company. On the motion of Mr. Law-rence, this writ of error to the supreme court of New Hampshire was dismissed for the want of

rosecution Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

From the New York Herald of yesterday Highly Important on the Eastern Question Treaty of Alliance between France and England—the News Confirmed.

From special information, upon which we place entire reliance, we learn that on the 11th day of November, in the city of London, a most impor-tant treaty of alliance was agreed to and signed

tant treaty of alliance was agreed to and signed by Count Walewskion on the part of France, and Lord Clarendon on the part of England, in reference to the Turkish question.

The treaty thus concluded between the high contracting parties of England and France was despatched immediately by couriers to Berlin and Vienna, with an intimation that from the day of its arrival at each of these capitals a period of seven days would be allowed to the cabinets of Prussia and of Austria to determine upon their assent or refusal to enter into the arrangement. If agreed to well and good: if rejected, it was to be greed to, well and good; if rejected, it was to be inderstood that France and England would take the settlement and the responsibilities of this eastern controversy into their own hands.

treaty. Russia will be required forthwith to evacu she hazards the momentous consequences of an immediate joint declaration of war from England and France. And as the shortest road to peace, when once this declaration is made, we may safely assume that the active operations of the allies against Russia will be of the most effective and against Russia will be of the most effective and formidable discription, by land and sea. We may count upon the movement of two hundred thousand Frenchmen, in the highest state of equipment and descipline, across the Rhine and the Alps to compel Austria and Prussia to show their hands. We may also expect a simultaneous movement of the French and English fleets near Constantinople into the Black sea, and that the extermination of the Russians in those waters will speedily follow; while, unless prevented b the freezing of the Baltic, another squadron of th allies will no doubt at the same time set sail fo

This positive and warlike alliance between France and England is due, first, to the unmistakeable wishes of the French army, the French people. able wishes of the French army, the French people, and the natural inclinations of the Napoleon dynasty, resting, as it does, upon the flories and the unavenged disasters of the empire. Secondly, this alliance against the timid and trifling expedients of Lord Aberdeen is due to the force of the public opinion of England, which is beginning to have a voice even in the foreign policy of the government upon questions of such import as this eastern struggle. Thus a programme of prospective military operations is opened before us of the most startling and imposing grandeur. Once bemost startling and imposing grandeur. Once begun, upon the plan of this treaty of November, the war will probably go on until Napoleon the Third on the Khine, the Po, the Danube, the Elbe. and the Vistula, shall avenge the treacheries which prostrated Napoleon the First. It is the beginning

Large Arrest of Counterfeiters in Ohio. We learn from the Ohio Patriot that an extensive gang of counterfeiters, residing in Columbiana county, has just been detected and broken up. Some months ago the sheriff, suspecting the move ments of certain questionable characters in Salem of that county, employed an agent to watch them This the agent did, reporting to the sheriff.

That officer having become fully satisfied that That officer having become fully satisfied that his plans were such as to justify him in making arrests, proceeded on Friday, 25th ult., to carry out his designs. With the aid of his deputies he succeeded in arresting J. C. Walton, of Salem; Dr. Parmar, of East Lewiston, Mahoning county; Samuel Clark, of Mahoning county; and David McMillen, of Salem township.

Parmar and Clark were required to give bail in \$1,000 for their appearance at the next term of court, and in default thereof were sent to jail. Clark was subsequenty brought before the probate

Clark was subsequenty brought before the probate court and his bail reduced to \$500, which he pro-duced. McMillen turned State's evidence, and by consent of the parties interested was released Chrough him much important information as to the operations of the gang has been obtained Walton gave bail in \$1,000 for his appearance Walton gave bail in \$1,000 for his appearance. Walton and Parmar are the ringleaders of the gang, whose operations extend through the counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark, and into the western part of Pennsylvania. Individuals who carry high heads in Columbiana and the other counties are said to be implicated.

Their operations were principally confined, so far as yet known, to the Empire State Bank, New York, the Troy City Rank, New York, and the

York, the Troy City Bank, New York, and the Unadilla Bank, New York.

The Murder on Lake Erje.- Nine deck hands elonging to the steamboat Louisiana, were are ested at Cleveland on Saturday last, charged with the robbery and murder of E. Anderson, and have been committed to jail. Anderson was mate of the steamer Buckeye State, and resided at Cleve land. He bore a good character for sobriety, &c A German, who came from Buffalo on the Louisi-ana, states that Anderson went down into the ana, states that Anderson went down into the steerage, whare the German emigrants were, and that soon after a number of the deck hands also went down, and began to conduct themselves improperly towards the women. Anderson remonstrated with them upon their conduct, when a fight ensued, and he was worsted. Anderson then went incoming the deck which were went upon the deck, which was the last the wit-ness saw of him. Others state that Anderson was

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate-Tuesday, December 13, 1853. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Interior, showing the appro-priations expended for the Indian service and for pensions for the years 1852-3.

Also, transmitting a copy of a report of an ex mination of the Patent Office building. PAY AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the manner of paying Senators, reported a bill to regulate the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Senate, and for other purposes. He said it was highly necessary that the bill should be passed to-day, and therefore asked that it be now considered.

The bill provides that hereafter all moneys apprepriated for the pay and mileage of Scuators and for the use of the Senate, shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of

Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of the Senate upon his warrant, and shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate under the direction of its President. The Secretary is to be hereafter deemed and taken as a disbursing officer of the Treasury, and as such is to allowed a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and hereafter, in addition to his usual bond, is to file one of twenty thousand dollars, with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful disbursement of the funds which may some to his hands. Ye. unds which may come to his hands, &c.

The bill was then considered and read a third

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance eported the following bill:

A bill prescribing the manner of appointing the assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Be it enacted, dc., That the assistant Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by the 13th section of the "act to establish a home department, and to provide for the Treasury pepartment an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a Commissioner of Customs," approved the 3d of March, 1849, be, from and after the passage of this assistant of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BRIGHT said that there were several offi-cers whose duties were of less importance than those of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, those of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose appointments were made subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Among these were several Auditors, Comptrollers, the Assistant Postmasters General, and others. He thought the appointment of this officer ought also to be made by and with the advice and consent of the

The bill was then read a third time and passed NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice of a bill to extend

Mr. HUNTER gave notice of a bill to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Mr. EVERETT. A bill to regulate the compensation of the district judge of the United States for the district of Massachusetts.

Mr. JOHNSON. A bill to amend the act creating the western judicial district in Arkansas.

A very large number of petitions were presented, and a number withdrawn from the files and referred to appropriate committees. ad referred to appropriate comm

STEAMERS TO CHINA Mr. GWIN introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the transpor-tation, semi-monthly, of the mails from San Fran-cisco to Shanghae, in China, via the Sandwich isco to Shanghae, in China, via the Sandwich islands, in steamers of not less than two thousand ons burden. Referred to the Committee on Pos Offices and Post Roads.

PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to reduce and

SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT. Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee

common council of the city of New York certain expenditures made for the first regiment of New York volunteers.

And after a short executive session— The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, made in compliance with the law of May, 1820, transmitting accounts of the balances of appropriations made for the service of that department at several periods. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE LIBRARIAN. Mr. MAURICE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House, yesterday, rejected the esolution, offered by Mr. BAYLY, providing for the election of an officer, to be called the Librarian

f the House.

Mr. HIBBARD moved that the motion be laid Mr. BAYLY demanded the yeas and nays, which ere ordered. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, inquired whether, it

he House should refuse to lay the motion to onsider upon the table, it would be debatable. The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative. Mr. CAMPBELL expressed the hope that ending motion would prevail.

The question having been taken, the motion to

Mr. BAYLY. Is it laid on the table? Mr. BAYLY. I give up. CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, presented papers in relation to the contested election case from New Mexico; which were referred to the Committee of Elections. [Gen. Lane contests the seat of Mr. Gallegos.]

Mr. HOUSTON submitted the following reso-

Resolved. That the Committee of Ways and Means be au-torized to employ a clerk at a compensation not to exceed the hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. HOUSTON explained the reasons for subnitting the resolution in this form; and after de-bate, in which several gentlemen participated, it was laid upon the table—yeas 106, nays 93.

BINDING.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, eported a resolution, that when addititional nur bers of executive documents shall be ordered to be printed, and their size amounts to two hundre pages, they shall be bound under the direction of the Committee on Printing. It was agreed to.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered yesterday by Mawashburne, of Illinois:

Resolved, That, as incidental to, and indisthe exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Congress of the United States, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, is the power to construct railroads through the Territories of the United States for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the mails and the munitions of war.

The question having been taken, the revas laid upon the table—yeas 118, nays 75, as fol

was laid upon the table—yeas 118, nays 75, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie. Aiken, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Belcher, Benton, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Brooks, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Curtis, John G, Davis, Dent, De Witt, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Marris, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, Keitt, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, MeNair, McQueen, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Philips, Powell, Pratt, Reese, Thomas Ritchey, Robins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shamon. Shaw, Shower, Simmons, Singleton, Skelton, William R. Smyth, George W. Smith, Snodgrass, Alexander H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, David Stuart, Loha I. Tayler, Tecnit Veriller, Andrew Chiler, Percent Veriller, Part Mester, Percent Veriller, Percent Veriller, Part Percent Ver Alexander H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Hendrick B. Wright, 118

Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Hendrick B. Wright—118.

NAYS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ball, Benson, Bissell, Bugg. Lewis D. Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Collom, Dawson, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Ellison, Etheridge, Farlay, Flagler, Franklin, Giddings, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Kerr, Knox, Latham, Lindley, McCulloch, McDougal, Matteson, Maurice, Meacham, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Morgan, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Pennington, John Perkins, jr., Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Morgan, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Farker, Fennington, John Perkins, jr., Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Richardson, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Samuel A. Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Tracy, Tweed, Upham, Wade, Walbridge, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr., Wells,

John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, and Yates | ant General Prince Bariatynsky enc

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WOOL. Mr. BISSELL offered the following resolution which, on his motion, was referred to the Conmittee on Military Affairs:

Resolved unanimonally by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Bravet Major General John E. Wool, for his distinguished services in the late war with Mexico, and especially for the skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished his conduct at the battle of Buena Vista.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause a sword, with suitable devices, to be presented to General Wool, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on that memorble occasion.

Resolved. That the President

sion.

red, That the Pesident be requested to cause a copy
foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to General PACIFIC RAILROAD-AGAIN.

Mr. YATES offered the following, and moved the previous question:

Whereas, the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States is imperiously demanded for the safe and rapid transportation of the mails, munitions of war and the public moneys between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and whereas the sentiment of the American people is decidedly favorable to its construction, regarding it as a political, financial, military and social necessity, a vital demand of our empire, our commerce, and our civilization, necessary in opening and making marketable and accessible our vast empire of the interior, necessary to bind our Pacific domain to us, and to secure to ourselves the commerce of the Pacific seas, necessary to the unity and promptitude of government, representation, administration, and defence, and necessary to the greatest prosperty and highest destiny of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Congress, as soon as it can determine from the reports of the surveys ordered by the last Congress, the best route, to pass an act providing for the immediate commencement and early completion of the work.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the res olution be laid on the table; which motion pre-vailed—yeas 119, nays 68; as follows:

vailed—yeas 119, nays 68; as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C.
Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Thos.
H. Bayly, Banks, jr., Bardsdale, Barry, Belcher,
Bliss, Bocock. Boyce, Breckinridge, Brooks, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, John G.
Davis, Dawson, Dent, De Witt, Disney, Dowdell,
Drum, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence,
Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, GreenFranklin, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George
W. Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz,
Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Lilly, McNair, McQueen, ris, Hastings, Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Johnson. Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Lilly, McNair, McQueen, Mace, Macy, Maurice, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble. Andrew Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Philips, Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Reese, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, jr., Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Simpleston, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Samuel mons, Singleton, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Samue A. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Snodgrass, A. H. Stephens, Andrew Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout Vail, Vansant, Walsh, Westbrook, Wheeler Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Hendrick B.

Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Hendrick B. Wright—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Benson, Bissell, Bugg, Lewis D. Campbell, Caruthers, Chandler, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Thomas Davis, Dick, Dickinson, Edmands, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Flagler, Giddings, Harlan, Harrison, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Knox, Latham, Lindley, Lindsley, McCulloch, McDougal, Matteson, Meacham, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Morgan, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Pennington, John Perkins, jr., Pringle, Ready, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Straub, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Walker, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr., John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Yates, and Zollicoffer—68.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

Movements of the Fleets on the Bosphorus and Black Sea. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14, 1853.

Yesterday morning three British war steamers ere ordered off to Odessa very suddenly, viz., were ordered off to Odessa very suddenly, viz., the Niger, fourteen guns, Captain Heath; the Wasp, Captain Lord John Hay; and the Samson wasp, Captain Lord John Hay; and the Samson steam frigate, twenty-eight guns. Some of the officers belonging to the Niger were at Pera, on Saturday night, at the theatre, when the order reached them to immediately return on board, and the next morning early they weighed anchor for. Odessa. Three French steamers have likewise left for the same destination; and it is said that some British and French line-of-battle ships are to follow:

It is rumored that the Turkish division sailing under the orders of Admiral Slade in the Black Sea has been fired on from one of the Russian forts on the Asiatic side, and that an engagement

We now have the whole of the combined Brit-We now have the whole of the combined British and French squadrons in the Bosphorus. They afford an imposing sight. I rode to Therapia the other day, and, on reaching the summit of the hill that commands the Bosphorus and Black Sea, looked down upon these huge monsters of the deep as they lay calmly on the surface of the dark blue waters. They seemed to be at my feet, though seally at some distance from where these really at some distance from where I was. It was a panoramic view; and seemed too beautiful to be real; and if it had not been for the steamers moving about, and the Turkish caiques rowing up and down, the clear and definite color of water and sky, and the green banks of the Bo and more the appearance of a picture than a real

ce writing the above, I am assured that Ome Pacha has advanced with all his forces, (40,000 men,) and that Ismael Pasha has pushed off from Kalefat, and passed Krajowa with his army, which has been strongly reinforced. It appears, therefore, that they are uniting their forces in order to make an attack upon Bucharest. The fate of the Turkish empire will thus be decided in the plains of Wallachia. From what I learn, all negotiations are at an end.

are at an ead.

The second division of the Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea, for the purpose of joining Michaver Pacha's (Admiral Slade's) squadron. A captain of a merchantman arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, reported having met a Russian fleet about three days before, not very far from the entrance to the Bosphorus, and sailing to the eastward. Soon after the captain met the Turkish fleet sailing in the same direction, and he was of eet sailing in the same direction, and he was of opinion they could not continue their course long without coming in contact.

The Turkish admiralty has provided a special department for the refit of the French and English steamers.

From Odessa, November 13, it was stated that

a portion of the Russians, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers had sailed from Sebastopol. Malta letters state that the contracts just concluded with Maltese houses, for the supply of provisions to the English ships, specify that they shall be deliverable where required, as far as Trebisonde.

On the 15th, four hundred vessels were loading

orn at Odessa.
It is confirmed that a Russian ship-of-war ran ashore, and went to pieces. Of crew and troops t had 1,600 men on board, of whom 1,400 perished. and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks, and sent as prisoners to Constantinople.

A Marseilles paper has the following from Con-

antinople:
"Admiral Slade, with the ship of the line Medjidieh, five frigates, and a steamer, has gone to cruise in the Black Sea. His object is to drive the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, which is the only port in the Caucasus in a coast of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Seffir Bey, the Cir-cassian chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople, and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Lesghians, the Lagnes, and the Teherkesses

the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses that defend the entrance into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication by land between Russia and the Transcaucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan.

The English admiral, Sir L. Lyons, arrived at Malta, November 18, and continued his route to Constantinople, to take command of the fleet, he being acquainted with the navigation of the Black

This expedition is of the highest importance. If

Admiral Dundas, with the British ships Retri bution, Furious, Tiger, and Niger, were to proceed to the Black Sea on the 15th November, to examine the coast between the Bosphorus and Varna. This accomplished, he would return to the Dardanelles. The mission of this squadron is connected with

Phe mission of this squadron is connected with he keeping open the mouth of the Danube to com-Circassia.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Chroniele, writing upon November 24, says: "The following important intelligence, from the sent of war in the Caucasus, reached us yesthe seat of war in the Caucasus, reached us yes-terday by an extraordinary channel. The Rus-sians have gained a brilliant success in their en-counter with the Turks, at Gumri. At the close of the month of October, a body of several thou sand Turks attacked the Russian detachment sta-tioned on the Turkish frontier, in the immediate vicinity of the fort of Gumri, with the view of making themselves masters of the fort. Lieuten-

ant General Prince Bariatynsky encountered them successfully, and put them to flight, with a loss of 200 killed and 700 wounded; whilst, during the pursuit, 500 Turks were made prisoners of war.

Affairs in Servia.—We have several letters from this principality to the 18th of November. Nothing is to be learned from them respecting the hostilities which rage so near to Belgrade, but the particulars relating to Servian affairs which they contain are of unusual interest. The expulsion of the Russian consul-general was the universal topic of discussion. The agents of the European governments at semi-sovereign States like Servia and Egypt, do not take a regular diplomatic title out of deference to the sovereign power, but in out of deference to the sovereign power, but i fact they are accustomed to claim and receive a the consideration which is usually conceded the members of the corps diplomatique in independent States. M. Muchin had only been in Servia three weeks, when the difficulty which ended in his ex-pulsion arose. He had visited Prince Alexander and had received the visit of the Servian ministe in return, but he had not been recognized by the consuls of France and England, who, judging ac consuls of France and England, who, judging ac-cording to the law and usage which regulate matters, declared that in default of the herat or exe-quitar of the sovereign Porte, M. Muchin was a

onsul but in name.
It is no secret that when the czar and the sultar were nominally at peace, the agents of Russis were fomenting discords between Servia and the

were nominally at peace, the agents of Russia were fomenting discords between Servia and the Porte, and endeavoring to draw over the people of Servia from their prince and his sovereign to the side of their master. It was, therefore, altogether out of the question to allow a Russian agent to establish direct relations with one of the feudatories of the Porte, and carry on his machinations under the eye of the Turkish Pacha who keeps the citadel of Belgrade; and accordingly Izzet Pacha roundly told the prince of Servia that he must expel M. Muchin, and that without delay. That this requisition was complied with, our readers already know.

The excitement prevailing at Belgrade, as well as in the interior of Servia, is described as very great. The first and last object of the prince and his leading councillors is to maintain the neutrality of the province. By treaty, Servia is bound to aid the Porte in its present struggle, but it is not by any means likely that the Sultan will demand this assistance. The Servians are fellow-believers with the czar. Their church, however, is totally independent of the jurisdiction of Russian spiritual authority, the archbishop of Belgrade, the metropolitan of Servia, exercising full power throughout the principality. At the same time religious affinities are strong enough to retain the Servians from taking up arms against Russia. Against Russia they will plead duty to the sultan against the sultan the Servian government will allege the impossibility of inducing the people to fight against Russia they will plead duty to the sultan against the sultan the Servian government will allege the impossibility of inducing the people to fight against the protecting power. There are many reasons why the prince and people of Servia should embrace the cause of the Porte at the present juncture. It was the sultan who stood by Alexander Georgewitch, the actual prince, when in 1843 his nomination was condemned by the Czar Nicholas and Lord Aberdeen. That youth, as Lord Aber-deen called him, the was only forty-five years of age,) has seen the Porte offend its faithful Mahometan Bosnincks, and provoke an insurrection only to be put down by the skill and conduct of Omer Pasha, in its determination that this Christian prin-pality should flourish in the full enjoyment of its

ights and franchises. It was only in the spring of this present year hat the Servian Prince received from the Russian that the Servian Prince received from the Russian consul-general a peremptory summons to dismiss from his councils a wise and popular, but too independent minister, M. Garaschnin, president of the administrative council. The summons was obeyed, and it was followed by renewed demands for the dismissal of ministers. But the people and senate came to the help of the prince. The latter voted a resolution continuing to M. Garaschnin his salary, although he had resigned office, and presented to Prince Alexander an address, in which it declared that the removal of the minister and presented to Prince Alexander an address, in which it declared that the removal of the minister had caused it the greatest pain, and then said: "The national council sees with great regret that the Russian government, not content with the great sacrifice which Servia has just made, has put forward claims which tend to violate the constitution, and necessarily cause a most powerful impression in the national mind: The national council approaches your highness with the assessment pression in the national mind. The national coun-cil approaches your highness with the assurance that, in common with your highness and with the whole Servian nation, it acknowledges the neces-sity of defending the constitution; that it shares the enthusiasm of your highness for the interests of the fatherland, and is ready with all its forces to assist your highness, in word and deed in

o assist your highness, in word and deed, in whatever you may find it good to undertake for whatever you may had it good to innertake for the defence of the national rights."

Such was the language which the Servian senate felt itself called to hold in relation to Rus-sian pretentions no later than March last. It can-not, therefore, be said that the Porte and the prin-

The correspondent of the London News, writing rom Burmah, October 29th, says:—The steamer Queen has returned from the Persian Gulf, but been received by her. Something of importance was, I am told, looked for by the Persia community here, as to the attitude the shah would assume in the event of Russia actually declaring war against Turkey. One of their number re-marked to an European gentleman, to whom be was talking. It is all well for the padishah to pre-tend to side with Russia, but, as a Mahomedan, he dars not fight against Mahomedans, and if war does break out the Persians will, a matter o course, be found on the side of the Turks.

The Revolution.—Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 11th of October.

The China news is important; the insurgents became masters of Shanghai on the 7th of September, as before reported in the Herald, and organized plans were said to be in existence for a simultaneous rise in Sunkeaug, Soochow, Tae Tsang, and other places. The natives say "that Shanghai was the soul of Keang-naw, and that being lost the whole province may be considered

The rebels in Amoy still hold the island against the imperialist fleet. Canton was threatened, and there was little doubt but that it would have changed masters before the dispatch of the next mail. The naval force of the imperialists now seem to be concentrated around the island of Amoy. One-tenth of them, it is said, would be sufficient to overpower the rebel fleet in the inner harbon overpower the rebel fleet in the inner harbor. Only face such an attempt has been made, and, on that occasion, one of the imperialist admirals is said to have displayed considerable courage, but to have been altogether unsupported. The land forces do not even pretend to approach within shot of the rebel troops, and the principal sufferers from the three weeks fighting before Amoy, have been the non-combatants. A stray shot from an imperial junk came on board the English brig Rapid, and took off the carpenter's arm.

The insurrection of Shanghae was almost unresisted; only two of the imperialists lost their lives. The authorities took refuge with the foreign shipping, the Taoutace (or governor) on board the United States steamer Saratoga.

The Mantchoo dynasty is evidently doomed, but

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by what it is to be followed no one can predict-the heterogeneous elements of which the insurthe heterogeneous elements of which the insur-rectionary party is composed are just at present united by one common object—the expulsion of the Tartars; but, that accomplished, the rebels will probably fall out among themselves. They will all, probably, advocate the restoration of the Ming dynasty; but the descendants of that race are said to be very numerous, and it is very doubt-ful whether Tien-Teh belongs to it at all. The best chance of the re-establishment of order rests in the extensive diffusion and strict organization of the "Triad Society."

of the "Triad Society."

A Tartar invasion of China is beginning to be talked of, the Mantchoo dynasty have nothing to hope for in such an event, for they are said to be extremely unpopular. In Chinese Tartary and Thibet there appears to be no immediate cause for apprehending such an movement, and we hear of the Tartary leaders, but it is a superior to the control of the control no Tartar leaders; yet it remains to be seen whe ther one of the bravest and most conquering races of Asia will tamely submit to the wholesale mas of Asia will tamely submit to the wholesale mas sacre of its fellow-countrymen by a race so feeble and inhabiting so rich a country as the Chinese.

From Mexico.-Ex-President Cevalles and Marcellius Casttavedo, judges of the supreme court of Mexico, have been removed for refusing to accept the knighthood, a new order of Santa Anna's. Cevalles has been exiled for his contu-

macy.
It is rumored that Molar, one of the chiefs o the late Yucatan revolution, has been capture and shot.

Rich gold placers have been discovered, it is

reported, in the State of Sonora.

The Mexican paper mail was carried recently from New Orleans to San Francisco in twelve days and a half, via Ramsey's route.

From Hungary .-- Something impo Vienna to the Hungarian provinces. During the previous three days, ninety-eight guns had left, and the directors of the railroad were ordered to stop sending goods for eight days, as their freight trains will be required to send military stores to Hungary. The ninth army corps has received orders to hold itself ready to march.

Mocal and Bersonal.

"Spiritual Manifestations," We took occuon, recently, to mention that several persons from the north, claiming to be "spiritual mediums. were now in the city, engaged in the labor of converting unbelievers to their faith! On Sunday we had the opportunity of seeing one of those apostles, and witnessed his performances at Temperance Hall; but, being exceedingly hard of con viction in such sublimated matters, came away as "infidel" as we went to that place. And we now recur to the subject merely to show the absurdity of the extravagant pretensions of the itine

Perhaps seventy persons were in attendance in the afternoon, attracted thither by curiosity.

The medium read, by request of the spirits. chapter from the New Testament Scriptures, and took his seat. In the course of five minutes, he seemed to fall into a kind of slumber; nervous twitchings being perceptible. As if fully charged with the "new power," he rose to his feet, and del livered a speech professing to be dictated by Patrick Henry-full of "1776" and "the millennium."

Having completed his rhetorical performances, he fell backward on the floor in a fit; whereupon there was a somewhat comic demonstration on the part of the audience. The boys, and the men too, rushed forward, either fearing that he was hurt or that he was going to show them something wonderful. A benevolent gentleman seized a a pitcher of water, and advancing towards the medium, was about to dash it in his face, but he was restrained by the cries of the auditory, "Don't do that," "he'll recover presently;" "he did that in the morning, and was'nt hurt." These vociferations were bler ded with laughter on the part of

the inconsiderate part of the assembly.

The medium soon recovered, rubbed his eyes, and tettered to his seat; and shortly thereafter, told about how he was called to the spiritual work, having his commission from George Washington, dated "Headquarters of the Spirit Land!" He claims to be under the especial care of the spirits; nothing can, therefore, hurt him. He once fell with his head on a sharp rock, and escaped without any sensible injury; not even a scratch! He told some wonderful stories about spiritualism; which, if true, would show the exercise of power by the mediums equalling, if not surpassing, the miracles wrought by the Savior of mankind!

There is one little piece of advice applicable to all charlatans and adventurers, namely:

"Lest folks suspect your tale untrue, Keep probability in view."

A Rogue Caught.-There is a set of rogues. from a distance, now in this city, acting as though Washington were a free field for them, in which to reap a golden harvest. But, last night, at about seven o'clock, one of the gentry was, fortunately. caught and caged.

It appeared that a man, calling himself James Montgomery, (doubtless an assumed name.) went to the jewelry store of Mr. Samuel Lewis, and purchased a gold chain and pencil case, valued at thirty-six dollars and a half, and received good money in change for a bill purporting to represen one hundred dollars, but which was, in fact, a one dollar bill of the Union Bank of Maryland, altered, by pasting, to suit the purpose, the clerk of course not suspecting the cheat.

The rogue next proceeded to the jewellry store of Galt and Brother, and there offered another similar bill to one of those gentlemen for some of their splendid goods. But the latter detected the attempt at fraud, and closely questioned the adventurer in relation to the genuineness of the note and as to how he obtained possession of it. The fellow, alarmed for his safety, hurried out of the store, but the cry of "stop thief" and the opporune appearance of two police officers stopped

He was taken before Captain Birch, who investigated the affair. Upwards of \$63 was found on his person; probably the change he had received from Mr. Lewis's clerk; but the gold chair and pencil were absent. Very likely they were either transferred to a confederate, or thrown

away. Capt. Birch examined the notes, and discovered hat the \$100 designation was ingeniously pasted upon them. It is supposed that the rougue had arrived here from Baltimore, where he had been practising his villany. For want of bail he was ommitted to prison.

The Gardiner Case was continued in the criminal court yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen; the court-room below being occupied by the circuit court.

Dr. Gardiner, it is well known, is arraigned on the charge of false swearing, deposing to a certain memorial presented to the commissioners for the settlement of claims under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and alleged to be false, whereon ne obtained an award of \$428,750.

Nearly the entire of the March term, last year, was occupied with the first trial of the Doctor; but the jury, unable to agree, after being confined to their room for nearly a week, were discharged -nine for acquittal, and three for conviction. The jury, for the present trial, consists of Messrs.

Albert P. Waugh, Wm. Van Reswick, Alfred Ray, Charles J. Queen, John House, David Fouble, Wm. Cammack, John Davidson, John D. Evans, Joseph Lyons, Thomas A. Tolson, and John Mur-

The counsel in the case are: for the United States, Messrs, Fendall and May; and for the de fence, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle. Mr. May made the opening speech on Monday,

and was yesterday replied to by Mr. Carlisle. The trial, it is supposed, will now occupy at least a month.

"Father Gavazzi," last night, according to public announcement, delivered a lecture, occupying an hour and a half, against Roman Cathe cism. Carusi's saloon was about one-fourth filled, and among the auditors were three or four ladies The speaker was quite energetic and theatrical in his movements, and what he said seemed to please the majority of those who listened to him, judging from the applause bestowed upon him.

Some wag having posted a notice on Sur night, warning Carusi and his agent to look out for injury to the building in case they rented the saloon to Gavazzi, some fear was excited, we presume, for we noticed within the hall and with out a large force of both the day and night police. But there was no disturbance of any kind, nor the east attempt at one; not even undue excitement. None of our residents, we are glad to believe, are disposed to create a disturbance, or inflame a mobocratic spirit. They are more agreeably employed. A little more fire in the stoves, however, would not have been amiss for comfor

ecordance with the resolutions of Congress, the chair of the President pro tempore of the Senate is hung in black, while in the House not only is the chair of the Speaker similarly draped, but the picture of Lafayette on one side of the hall and that of Washington on the other, and likewise the figure in the car, the wheel of which encloses the clock, a fitting monitor to remind us that we, too, with the lapse of time, are passing away.

Butter and Eggs .- On Monday, upwards of two thousand pounds of roll butter were sold at \$23 a hundred pounds, and twelve hundred dozen eggs at twenty-five cents a dozen.